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CLOSED SHELF

Answers of President KIM IL SUNG

To Questions Put by Chief Editor of Yugoslav Newspaper "Vechernie Novosti"

PYONGYANG, Mar. 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave answers to the questions put by the Chief Editor of the Yugoslav newspaper "Vechernie Novosti" on the 22nd of February, 1974.

Follows the full text of his answers:

Question: Yugoslavia is well aware of the consistent efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and supports them.

Would you please tell me of the present political situation concerning the dialogue between the north and the south and of the prospect of Korean reunification?

Answer: As you know, thanks to the persevering efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the dialogue started between the north and the south of Korea and the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was made public in July 1972.

After the announcement of the north-south joint statement the Government of our Republic put forward a number of specific and reasonable proposals to translate it into practice and made all sincere efforts for the successful progress of the dialogue. But owing to the machinations of the splittists within and without, the north-south dialogue has been deadlocked and great difficulties and obstacles have been laid on the road to the reunification of the fatherland.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement the south Korean authorities, instigated by the United States, intensified preparations for war and the fascist repression, clinging more tightly to the policy of dependence on outside forces in total contravention of the principles clarified in the statement. And in June last year they made public the so-called "special statement," declaring to the world a "policy" on perpetuating the split of the nation.

At the United Nations General Assembly last year the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities put forward a motion calling for simultaneous U.N. membership for "two Koreas" and employed every conceivable trick to put it through. But this scheme was thoroughly frustrated thanks to the just struggle of the socialist countries, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world which support our Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification. The United Nations General Assembly expressed full support to the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement and adopted a decision to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an instrument of the United States for aggression and interference in other's internal affairs. This is a great victory for the policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic for independent and peaceful reunification and a heavy defeat for those seeking the permanent division of Korea.

The machinations of the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the split of the nation at the instigation of the imperialist forces have given rise to national indignation among the entire Korean people who aspire after the reunification of the fatherland and inevitably roused the people to the struggle against the splittists within and without.

Harsh as the fascist repression is today, the south Korean student youth and personages of all strata are valiantly struggling to realise the democratisation of south Korean society, save the country and the nation and reunify the fatherland.

As an epochal proposal of national salvation for preventing the split of the nation and reunifying the fatherland we put forward the five-point proposition whose content is the removal of the military confrontation and the easing of the tension between the north and the south, realisation of many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, convocation of a great national congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organisations in the north and the south, institution of a north-south confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and admission to the United Nations under the single national title—the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The only obstacle to the solution of the question of our country's reunification today is the machinations of the splittists within and without to keep the division of our nation for an indefinite period. If the question of our country's reunification is to be solved smoothly, an end must be put first of all to the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the south Korean authorities must honestly observe the principles of the north-south joint statement, renouncing the policy of dependence on outside forces. The south Korean authorities must discontinue their fascist repression of the south Korean people who demand democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and open the way for the representatives of all parties, groupings and people of all strata in south Korea to participate directly in the solution of the question of reunification. Only then will the dialogue between the north and the south make a smooth progress and a rapid advance be made in the solution of the question of the country's reunification.

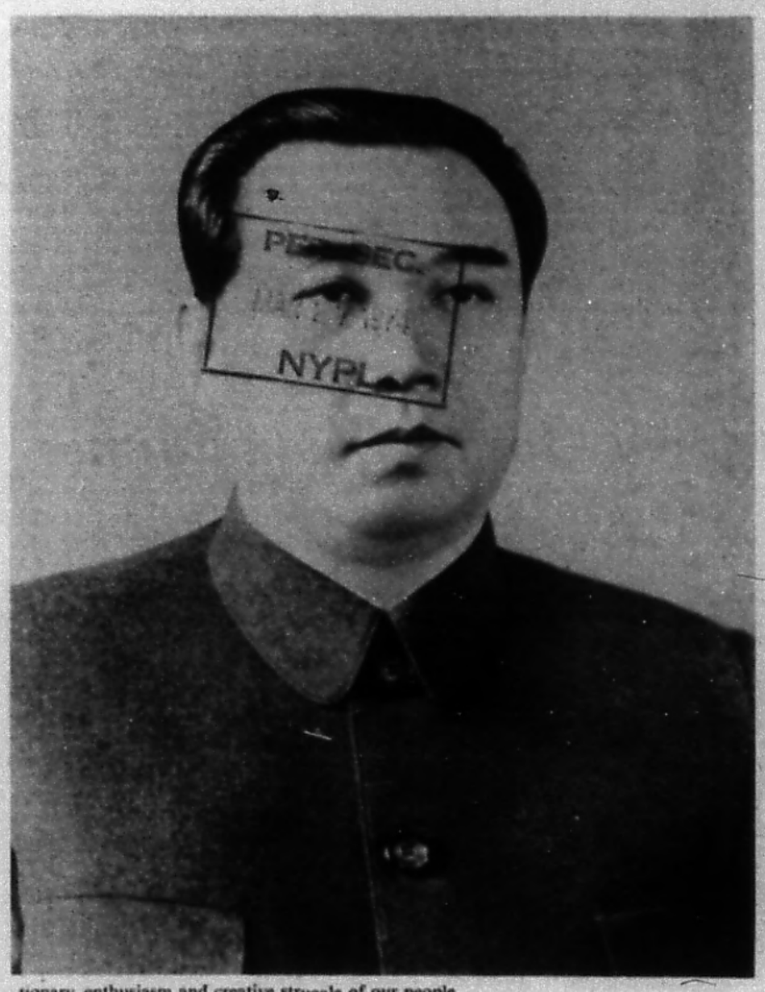
Owing to the outside forces' interference we are now going through turns and twists in the solution of the question of the country's reunification. But we will realise the cause of national reunification without fail by waging an indefatigable struggle with the united strength of the entire Korean people in the north and the south, enjoying the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav people for their active support to the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for independent and peaceful reunification and to the struggle of the Korean people for its realisation.

Question: We know well that the Korean people have converted their country into a powerful socialist industrial state by registering great successes in the socialist construction of the country.

Would you please tell us what are the motive force and basic factor of these successes?

Answer: All victories and successes we have gained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction have been possible thanks to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the unshakable unity of the Party and the masses of the people and the high revolu-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tionary enthusiasm and creative struggle of our people.

Our Party takes the *Juche* idea as the immovable guideline in leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work. At each stage in the development of the revolution we worked out a line and policy conforming to the actual conditions of our country from the stand of *Juche* and struggled to carry the revolution of our country through to completion by our own efforts, rejecting dependence on others.

As we established *Juche* and relied on our own efforts we have been able to lead the revolution of our country along the most straight path, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

Each time we encountered difficulties and trials in the course of the revolutionary struggle and construction work we placed trust in the masses of the people, consulted the masses and enlisted their strength and wisdom, thereby pulling through the difficulties and trials facing us.

As we strengthened political work among the working people and firmly armed them with the *Juche* idea, our people took the Party's policies to heart and displayed all strength and wisdom in the struggle to carry them out.

Today all the workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals of our country are firmly united around the Party with one ideology and purpose. They are working and living, full of revolutionary passion and optimism.

The entire people are firmly rallied and united around the Party politically and ideologically and are working with revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative. Herein lie the source of our invincible strength and the sure guarantee of all victories.

In the future, too, our Party will develop the revolution and construction uninterruptedly at a high tempo by more firmly uniting the masses of the people around the Party and giving full rein to their inexhaustible creative power.

Question: Yugoslavia supports the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on liquidating the consequences of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Friendship and bilateral cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are now developing successfully in all fields. But much still remains to be done in this regard, I think.

What is your opinion about the prospects of further development of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples?

Answer: Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are developing day by day in good direction. Between our two countries visits and contacts are becoming frequent and links and cooperation are being strengthened in all fields. We are satisfied with the daily deepening bonds of friendship between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries. You said that much still remains to be done with regard to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia, and we also think so.

The Government of our Republic will make every possible effort in the future to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in many fields of politics, economy and culture.

I express the firm belief that the friendly relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will continue to make favourable development on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

And I would like to sincerely wish greater successes to the fraternal Yugoslav people who are struggling for the prosperity and development of the country under the leadership of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Question: Yugoslavia, an active member of the non-alignment movement, and other non-aligned countries hold that the idea and practice that the international problems cannot be solved by a group of countries or by great powers and they must become a matter of concern for the entire international community must prevail in the international relations.

Peace is indivisible and big and small countries should equally participate in guaranteeing it.

This is what is pointed out in the decisions of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned States. The countries of the non-aligned world take this stand as regards the Middle East crisis and other international events of urgency.

We shall be grateful if you will tell us in this connection your opinion about the activities of the non-aligned states and the results of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers.

Answer: The activities of non-aligned states have had a great influence on the struggle against all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and for the achievement of peace and a fair settlement of the international issues.

It is a very good thing that the force of non-aligned states is growing and their role is rising.

It has become an irresistible trend of the times that today imperialism is going downhill and many countries of the world claim complete equality in the international relations and advance along the road of independence.

The activities of the non-aligned states are powerful for they reflect this trend of the times today.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year was an event of epochal significance in the struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism and for national liberation and sovereignty, peace and social progress.

The conference powerfully demonstrated the firm unity of the people of the third world and made a great contribution to further promotion of the national liberation movement and maintenance and consolidation of world peace.

It must be noted that the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States adopted with unanimous approval a resolution on putting an end to all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea, forcing the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the United Nations flag to withdraw, dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and admitting Korea to the United Nations after the complete reunification of the country is achieved or after a confederation is instituted under a single national title. This was a powerful encouragement to our people struggling for the reunification of the country and a hard blow to the imperialists and their lackeys bent on barring the reunification of Korea and perpetuating her division.

The Korean people highly appreciate the results of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States and express heartfelt thanks to all the countries which adopted the resolution on the Korean question with sincere efforts at the conference and manifested active support and encouragement for our cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

The Korean people are firmly united with the people of the third world and actively support and encourage the latter's national liberation movement and revolutionary struggle for the commonness of their position in the past days when they were subjected to maltreatment and oppression and for the commonness of today's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for creating a new life. The Korean people will in the future, too, always remain firmly united with the people of the third world in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Question: The imperialist forces of aggression are openly interfering in the internal affairs of Asian countries, constantly threatening peace in this region.

What should be done to turn Asia into a continent of security and what is its prerequisite? What are the most essential features of the current political drift on the Asian Continent?

Answer: What is characteristic of the current development of the Asian situation is that the struggle of peoples against the aggression and intervention of imperialism and for national independence and the independent development of the countries is growing in strength as never before, while the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and intervention in this region are going to total bankruptcy.

The overwhelming majority of the Asian peoples have already cast off the yoke of colonial slavery and won national independence and are fighting vigorously against the imperialist aggression and intervention under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The U.S. imperialists are running up against the powerful resistance of peoples everywhere in Asia and are being driven away.

But this never means that the imperialists have been completely destroyed in Asia or would no longer commit an aggressive crime.

Intensifying its manoeuvres of aggression and intervention against the Asian countries, the United States resorts to crafty schemes to attain its aggressive aim by means of making Asians fight among themselves in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

In order to prevent a new war and remove tension in Asia and turn Asia into a continent of peace, it is necessary, above all, to make a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialists in all parts of Asia and bar them from suppressing the national liberation movement of peoples in this region and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

At the same time, the wild ambition of expansion and overseas aggression of Japanese militarism revived under the aegis of the United States must be thwarted and frustrated.

The Asian people know well from their historic experiences that only by their own struggle can they beat back the aggression and intervention of the imperialists and achieve national independence and the security of countries.

All the progressive peoples of Asia will certainly build a new Asia, peaceful and prosperous, in the future by keeping up the persistent struggle against all manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and intervention, rallied close under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Zambian Foreign Minister and His Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 27 Vernon Johnson Mwaanga, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zambia, and his party on visit to our country.

Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, was on hand.

On the occasion, the Zambian Foreign Minister expressed deep thanks to the leader for finding time to receive him and his party though his days were so full in guiding the National Industrial Congress and conveyed a personal letter of President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia to the leader.

The Zambian President in the personal letter said that the Zambian people cherish the feelings of deepest respect and adoration for the leader and the courageous Korean people and that the leader defeated imperialism and has led the Korean people to the highest level of development.

Affirming that his people would always render powerful and unconditional support to the cause of peace in Korea and her reunification at home and in the United Nations and other international bodies the President wished the leader greatest success in his work, good health and a long life and happiness.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to President Kenneth David Kaunda for the personal letter overflowing with cordial and fraternal feelings and to the Party, Government and people of the Republic of Zambia for their active support to the struggle of our Party, Government and people, particularly to the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and hoped that the guests would convey his fraternal and comradely greetings of friendship to the President back home.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Yugoslav League of Communists Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists on a visit to our country on March 7.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Kiro Gligorov, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidential Council of the Yugoslav League of Communists and Member of the Standing Committee of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and members of the delegation Comrade Zvonko Grahek, deputy Director of the International Department of the Presidential Council of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and Comrade Budimir Lazovic, Chief Secretary.

Present there were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Yong Nam; Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, a functionary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Choe Guk Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Also on hand was Vucic Svetislav, Yugoslav Ambassador to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Visits Three-Revolution Exhibition

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung visited March 8 the Exhibition of the Three Revolutions which was arranged on the occasion of the National Industrial Congress.

Also seeing the exhibition were Comrades O Jin U, Yon Hyong Muk and O Tae Bong: chief secretaries of the provincial (city under direct jurisdiction) committees of the Party and responsible functionaries concerned. Placed with due respect in the exhibition hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The exhibition gives a full illustration of the shining successes registered in the industrial domain in carrying out the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the leader.

Opened at a time when the entire Party members and working people upholding the programme speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Industrial Congress, are turning out in an all-out charge to bring about a great upsurge in the grand socialist construction, the exhibition clearly shows the sagacity and great vitality of the guidance of the leader who put forward the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and set forth the new revolutionary policy that the revolutionary working class, core members of the Party and young intellectuals, firmly armed with the great *Juche* idea, should join efforts and vigorously carry on the three revolutions, and led them to thoroughly implement the policy.

Respectfully displayed in the ideological and cultural section are precious materials explaining the outstanding idea of the leader on the ideological revolution and cultural revolution and the wise steps taken by him to carry it into effect in each stage and period of the revolution and construction and materials impressively telling how wisely the leader has guided in person at the head the work to carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The ideological and cultural section shows from various aspects the revolutionary system of study and the anti-Japanese guerrilla style of study to firmly arm the working people with the great *Juche* idea of the leader and vividly shows in particular that the question-answer method of study contests advanced by the Party centre is the most revolutionary method of study.

The exhibits in the ideological and cultural section impressively tell how it has been regularized and become a rule in life to have lectures and how theoretical study and discussions have been strengthened. They also show the anti-Japanese guerrilla style of agitation, such as lightning verbal agitation, mobile agitation with visual aids, art agitation and press activities which powerfully inspire the Party members and working people to the grand socialist construction, and great vitality of these methods.

The exhibits of this section comprehensively show how our revolutionary literature and art under the wise guidance of the great leader have come into brilliant efflorescence and development and how literature and art serve as a powerful weapon for accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. They also show the revolutionary political life of our artists and their lightning economic agitation.

The ideological and cultural section excellently shows the work to make the entire Party members and working people firmly arm themselves with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader so that they may become revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the leader and ranks of loyalty in which runs only the blood of *Juche* type and proud successes gained in this work. It also graphically shows how successfully the socialist cultural construction is progressing.

Displayed in great numbers in the section showing successes in the technical revolution were various inventions, new instruments and products greatly conducive to the technical revolution and battle of grand socialist construction, which our working class, scientists and technicians made by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, upholding the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

On show in the exhibition hall were exhibits showing good successes in the struggle to relieve working people of heat-affected and toilsome work—various kinds of high-speed boring machines, equipment needed for the comprehensive mechanization of anthracite mines, large-size, modernized and high-speed equipment to be introduced into extraction industry and equipment for diversification of the conveyance line in this domain, equipment for carrying concentrated ore through pipes, equipment and building materials for effecting new innovations in capital construction, modern metallurgical equipment, efficient and economic machine tools of special types and instruments for the modernization of commanding communications in transport.

Also exhibited in the hall were goods showing successes in the struggle for automation and remote control in different fields of the national economy and in electronic and automation industries.

On display were a shuttle-less weaving machine and many other new equipment and machines for increasing the production of textiles, shoes, daily necessities and foodstuff and raising their quality, non-strain vinalon blankets and a wide variety of new light industrial goods, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals conducive to the chemicalization of agriculture.

Standing outside the exhibition hall were a large bulldozer of 300 hp, heavy-duty lorry, large test drill and other large machines and equipment and new farm machines of various kinds for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

After inspecting the exhibits at the hall the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the working class, core elements of the Party and young intellectuals for their great successes in the struggle for carrying out the three revolutions and gave important teachings, which would be a guideline in winning victory in the battle of grand socialist construction by deepening the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The leader taught in detail particularly on generalizing the worthy successes in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy and widely introducing them in production and construction.

The workers, core elements of the Party and young intellectuals who met the great leader in the exhibition hall made unshakable resolution to prepare themselves better as the life-guard detachment and death-defying corps infinitely faithful to the leader and perform shining great feats in the battle for grand socialist construction set forth by him, with the infinite emotion and glory of this day, and thus live up to the deep trust and expectation of the leader with loyalty.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the workers, core elements of the Party and young intellectuals who had set examples in the fulfilment of the three revolutions. (KCNA)

DPRK-Algeria Joint Communique Released

PYONGYANG, Mar. 6 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was made public yesterday in Pyongyang.

The joint communique said:

At the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from March 2 to 5, 1974.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Houari Boumedienne and his party visited factories and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang.

The Korean people warmly welcomed the Algerian guests and accorded them cordial hospitality wherever they visited. This is a clear expression of the high respect and profound friendship of the Korean people for President Houari Boumedienne and the Algerian people who cherish the same sentiments for President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Houari Boumedienne.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff; Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong Ju, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kang Hyon Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee; Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art; Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs; Chang Jong Hwan, vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and Kang Man Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the ADPR.

Present there on the Algerian side were Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Rabah Bitat, Minister of State for Transport; Ahmed Taleb, Minister of Information and Culture; Mohamed Benyahia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Mouloud Kassim, Minister of General Education and Religious Affairs; Smail Hamdani, deputy Secretary-General at the Presidential Office; Abdel Madjid Alahoum, Director of Protocol at the Presidential Office; Ahmed Houhat, Adviser at the Presidential Office; Mohieddine Amimour, Adviser at the Presidential Office; Mohamed Hadj Yala, Governor of Constantine; Beniada Kadour, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy in the DPRK; Major Kamel Abderrahim, Director at the Ministry of National Defence; Major Rachid Ait Idir, Director at the Ministry of National Defence; Bouderghouha, National Commissioner of the Party; Ahmed Kesri, National Secretary of Information of the General Union of Algerian Workers; and Abderrahmane Bensid, Head of the Asian and Latin-American Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity and served as an opportunity for the two sides to inform each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchange views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on other international questions of common concern.

The two sides reached an unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

The two sides, on the basis of an analysis of the international situation, estimated that our era is an era of the revolutionary turn characterized by the decline of imperialism under the staunch struggle of the oppressed peoples, noted with satisfaction that today the peoples advancing along the road of independence hold a powerful position in the international arena and expressed in particular the conviction that even small countries and peoples still oppressed can hasten the process of the overall and final destruction of imperialism provided they maintain independence and unite strength.

Today hundreds of millions of peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen valiantly to wage a resolute and uncompromising struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and Zionism; they are vigorously advancing to win freedom and national independence and to consolidate the gains of revolution.

The peoples of the third world are exerting ever greater influence upon the solution of international problems and their struggle is an important factor in guaranteeing world peace and security and accelerating the emancipation of mankind.

The imperialists are ceaselessly committing armed aggression and interference, sabotaging and subversive activities in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, desperately trying to maintain their colonial ruling system.

With nothing, however, can the imperialists turn back the trend of history.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria in September 1973 powerfully demonstrated the unshakable determination of the peoples of the third world to oppose all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality, achieve the complete liberation of Asia, Africa and Latin America, smash the old international relations and attain peace and social progress.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fine success of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States which was a historic event in strengthening the solidarity of the third world peoples for the anti-imperialist common cause.

In particular, the Korean side stressed that the unanimous adoption of a resolution on the Korean question which was in full accord with the just policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States was a powerful encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for the country's reunification and dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists and their stooges trying to obstruct Korea's reunification and perpetuate her division.

As the change in the balance of forces which took place in the world arena was reflected also in the United Nations which had been controlled and dominated by the big powers in the past, the third world countries have become the majority in this international organisation. As a result, the attempt of the imperialists to place this organisation under their baton is going bankrupt more and more.

In this connection, it is a significant event that for the first time the United Nations General Assembly, with the rightful participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, welcomed at its 28th session the north-south joint statement and adopted a resolution on immediately dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which had been a tool of the United States for its aggression and interference.

The Korean side highly appreciated the fact that the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic is playing a positive role in expanding and developing the movement of non-alignment, a powerful movement of our time, and in strengthening the unity of the third world peoples and expressed deep thanks to it for the positive activities it conducted in the international arena, particularly at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria and at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The two sides stressed that the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs among all countries, big and small, must be thoroughly ensured if the international relations at present are to be established in the interest of the people's cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

To guarantee a durable peace in the world and build a new, independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America, the third world peoples must wage a more powerful struggle to put an end to imperialist aggression and oppression. And it is indispensable to destroy the instruments of the imperialists for their exploitation and plunder in order to build an independent national economy by restoring the natural resources of the countries and to exploit the natural resources for the peoples who must take self-reliance as their principle.

Recognizing that it is necessary for the third world countries to further strengthen their unity in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle to achieve this common goal, the two sides expressed the conviction that the firm fraternal friendship and solidarity between Korea and Algeria make an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the tri-continental peoples.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are linked with the indestructible bond of militant friendship for the community of the anti-imperialist position and the independent line they maintain to defend the gains of revolution won through the bloody struggle against imperialism and build a prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their constant development and manifested their firm determination to further expand and develop these relations in an all-round way in the future in all the political, economic and cultural fields in the interest of the anti-imperialist common cause.

In this connection, the two sides stressed that it is of weighty significance to have closer links and develop mutual visits and contacts between the state bodies of the two countries, between the Workers' Party of Korea and the National Liberation Front of Algeria and between the public organisations of the two countries.

At the talks President Kim Il Sung informed President Houari Boumedienne of the fact that after the restoration of the fatherland through the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean people under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea turned their once backward country into a socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, firm independent national economy, powerful defence capacity and brilliant national culture in a short span of time even under difficult conditions caused by their direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and, are more energetically accelerating the socialist construction on the basis of this achievement. He also informed President Houari Boumedienne of the tense situation created in Korea due to the nation-splitting plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean rulers and their manoeuvres to provoke another war and of the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and of the struggle of the Korean people for its implementation.

President Houari Boumedienne highly appreciated the shining successes and precious experiences gained by the Korean people under the correct leadership of President Kim Il Sung in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by embodying the *Juche* idea and wished them new successes in the grand work of socialist construction they are now carrying on.

The Algerian side reaffirmed full support to the new five-point orientation of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973, and expressed its firm stand to support as ever in every way the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Algerian side denounced the "two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, strongly demanded that the U.S. troops persisting in acts of aggression under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" immediately withdraw from south Korea and stressed that it is necessary to more thoroughly isolate the south Korean reactionaries internationally to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It also expressed firm solidarity for the just struggle of the south Korean people against the fascist dictatorship and for realizing the democratization of society and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country without any interference of outside forces.

At the talks President Houari Boumedienne informed President Kim Il Sung that the Algerian people achieved the independence of the country through the armed struggle, gained successes under the guidance of the Council of Revolution in the struggle to develop the national economy and national culture, after the liquidation of the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule on the principle of self-reliance and defend the gains of revolution and, are vigorously pushing ahead with the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions for socialist construction.

He also informed President Kim Il Sung of the Middle East situation where the necessity is raised to restore the legitimate national right of the Palestinian people and regain the Arab lands occupied by the Zionist aggressors, underscored the significance of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in the future on the initiative of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to correctly settle the energy and raw material questions and other international economic problems and informed him of the results of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States and the Summit Conference of Islamic States held in Lahore.

President Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated the Algerian people on the shining achievements they have made in the struggle to firmly defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity and development of the country for the masses of people, while following the road to socialism under the correct leadership of President Houari Boumedienne and noted that the industrial, agrarian and cultural revolutions under way in Algeria are the basic policy in the struggle of the Algerian people today.

The Korean side expressed firm solidarity for the just struggle the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic is waging staunchly, pursuing the active policy of non-alignment under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism in the international relations, to accelerate the liberation of all peoples still under the yoke of imperialism, strengthen the Organisation of African Unity and help the Palestinian people regain their lost homeland.

The Korean side expressed support to the stand of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic that "the Mediterranean Sea belongs to the Mediterranean countries."

Discussing the present international situation, the two sides directed deep attention to the situation of many Asian, African and Latin American countries where the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle is going on fiercely.

The two sides denounced the action of the United States creating tension still in the Indochinese region through its continued manoeuvres of aggression and intervention and expressed firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples for the complete liberation of their countries.

The two sides considered that the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors is an important link in the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people, vehemently denounced the aggressive acts of Israel, the bridgehead of imperialism in the Near and Middle East, and expressed full support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the inalienable legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

The two sides denounced the aggressive crime of imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism in Africa and voiced firm support to the just valiant struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Namibia, Azania and Zimbabwe for freedom and liberation and to the struggle of the peoples of all the African countries for the consolidation of national independence.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of all the Latin American countries in their struggle against the control and interference of U.S. imperialism and for defending the country's sovereignty, right to territorial waters and natural resources.

The two sides manifested the firm determination to continue resolutely struggling against the imperialists and their stooges and to actively support and encourage to the end the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of all the progressive peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other parts of the world, holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The two sides considered that the current visit of President Houari Boumedienne to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event in expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and made a great contribution to strengthening the revolutionary solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

President Houari Boumedienne expressed thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung for the spontaneous, enthusiastic and sincere hospitality accorded by the leading cadres and people of Korea, which furnishes new proof of the deep and strong solidarity uniting the two peoples.

President Houari Boumedienne invited His Excellency President Kim Il Sung to pay an official visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was agreed that the date of the visit would be set when His Excellency President Kim Il Sung thinks convenient.

Joint Information on Visit of Yugoslav League Of Communists Delegation to DPRK Issued

PYONGYANG, Mar. 11 (KCNA)—A joint information on the visit of the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published in Pyongyang on the 8th.

The joint information says that the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Comrade Kiro Gligorov, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidential Council of the Yugoslav League of Communists, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Mar. 1 to 8, 1974, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It points out:

Comrade Kim Il Sung General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists and had a cordial and friendly conversation with it.

The joint information declares that talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Comrade Kiro Gligorov, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidential Council of the Yugoslav League of Communists, during the latter's visit.

Pointing out that the two sides reached an unanimity of views on all the questions discussed at the talks, the joint information notes:

The delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists congratulated the Korean people upon the conversion of their country, once a backward colonial agrarian country, in a short span of time into a developed socialist industrial state independent in politics, self-reliant in economy and self-defensive in national defence through the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and wished them greater successes in the grand socialist construction for fulfilling ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party and laying the foundation to attain the ten major goals of economic construction in the next plan period.

The delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to prevent the permanent division of the country and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists held that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and the south Korean authorities must honestly approach the north-south dialogue in conformity with the interests of the nation, abiding by the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea congratulated the Yugoslav people upon their immense strengthening of the might of the country and the radical enhancement of the people's living standard through the embodiment of the principle of independence after the complete liberation of the country from the occupation of Hitler fascism under the leadership of the Yugoslav League of Communists and Comrade Josip Broz Tito and wished them greater achievements in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan for Economic Development (1971-1975) which will further advance socialist construction.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed support to the independent, anti-imperialist and peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Yugoslav people and hailed the daily enhancement of the international position of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea highly praised the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for playing an important role in the non-alignment movement in its struggle against all domination and exploitation by imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the independent development of the country and equal cooperation among countries and world peace.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two peoples are developing on good terms day by day in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism and expressed desire to further strengthen and develop such relations.

The two sides considered that complete equality, independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and comradely cooperation should be the basis of the relations among all the revolutionary and progressive parties and countries.

The two sides held that it is an irresistible trend of our times for the world people to advance along the road of independence.

The two sides considered that the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria in September 1973 powerfully demonstrated the firm determination of the peoples of the non-aligned states for complete liberation, peace and social progress of the country and for participation in the discussion of all the international questions with equal rights.

The joint information says:

The two sides expressed firm solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples for the complete independence and liberation of the country and the struggle of the peoples of the Arab countries against the Israeli aggression and the struggle of the Chilean people against the present military fascist authorities and for the restoration of the democratic rights and freedom.

President KIM IL SUNG's March 4 Speech Programme for Independently Solving Question of National Reunification

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

In an editorial entitled "Programme Guide-Line for Solving Question of National Reunification on Principle of Independence," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on March 8 declares that the historic March 4 speech of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a historic document which reflects his lofty intention to achieve the independent reunification of the country, fulfil the Korean revolution and further develop the world revolutionary movement through the embodiment of the immortal *Juche* idea and indicates the road of defending the happiness and honour of the nation and achieving its genuine independence and prosperity under the banner of independence.

The Korean people fully support and warmly welcome the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification clarified in the speech of the leader, says the editorial.

In his historic speech the leader expounded the independent development of the nations as the essential content that determines the character of our time and, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation obtaining in our country since the publication of the July 4 joint statement, clarified our just stand on the question of national reunification, the question of restoring national sovereignty throughout the country, and on the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people, the editorial says, and continues:

It is our consistent stand and basic policy to hold fast to the principle of independence in solving the question of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out as follows:

"In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, too, we have maintained all along the independent stand for solving our national problem by ourselves, decisively rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces."

The question of national reunification is an internal affair of our nation, a question which must be solved by our people themselves and a question which can be solved only in an independent way. No one is allowed to put his nose into the internal affair of our nation; no outside force can bring a reunified country to our people.

Any attempt to solve the reunification question in reliance upon the outside forces is nothing but a treacherous scheme to perpetuate the division of the country and leave the whole of Korea to the tender mercy of the foreign aggressors.

From the first days of the country's partition, our Party and the Government of our Republic put forward the policy of national reunification strictly on the principle of independence and have done their utmost to put it into reality.

It was thanks to the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic for achieving the national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, strictly on the independent stand of solving the national question by the efforts of the nation itself that the north-south joint statement whose keynote is that the question of reunification must be solved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was published and the north-south dialogue started.

Retrogress to Pre-N.-S. Joint Statement State

Today the north-south dialogue which was arranged by much efforts has been brought to a deadlock and big obstacles are still lying in the way of reunification. This is entirely attributable to the interference of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the treacherous machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The editorial exposes the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in suppressing the aspiration of the south Korean people for reunification at the point of the bayonet in a fascist way, committing such premeditated provocations as infiltrating spy ships into the western territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic to deliberately increase tensions between the north and the south and capitalising on these criminal acts to lead the north-south relations back to the state before the announcement of the north-south joint statement and drive the situation to the brink of war. The editorial goes on:

Owing to these criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, our people are now standing at the critical crossroads of national reunification or the division, one Korea or two Koreas.

Anyone who is concerned about the future destiny of the country and the nation, regardless of his residence in the north or the south, at home or abroad, and irrespective of his political views, religious beliefs, party affiliations and groupings, must actively turn out for smashing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the scheme of the traitors to rely upon the outside forces and building a reunified, sovereign and independent country.

What is important in getting over the present impasse and promoting reunification is to make the north-south dialogue serve to accelerate the reunification in conformity with its original mission, the editorial notes, and continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said as follows:

"What is the use of holding the north-south dialogue, if our nation is to live divided? The north-south dialogue must be conducted under any circumstances for the purpose of achieving the reunification."

When the north-south dialogue was arranged, it reflected the desire of the whole nation to dispel the tragedy of split and it is necessary only for expediting the reunification.

The south Korean rulers, however, used and are using the north-south dialogue not for the purpose of achieving reunification but for freezing the division and gratifying their lust for successful career and greed for power. In an attempt to use the dialogue for their foul political purpose the south Korean rulers turned down all of our most reasonable and realistic proposals for improving and developing the north-south relations and expediting national reunification, overriding the north-south joint statement like a scrap of paper. They went the length of announcing the so-called "special statement" in June last year and openly declaring their splittist line as their "policy."

This is an intolerable perfidy and a mockery of the dialogue. It is only clear that under this situation it is impossible to advance the dialogue in keeping with the aspiration of the people for reunification.

If the south Korean rulers truly want reunification, they must withdraw the so-called "special statement" calling for separate U.N. membership for two Koreas and come out to the talks for reunification in conformity with the desire and interests of the whole nation.

The manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique to perpetuate the division also find vivid expression in the fact that they brought forward the "non-aggression pact," the editorial notes, and continues:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said as follows:

"The so-called 'non-aggression pact' brought forward by the south Korean authorities some time ago is nothing but one designed to flout the nation with the question of reunification."

The "non-aggression pact" advocated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is no more than a shield for covering up their war provocation manoeuvres, opposing the conclusion of a peace agreement already proposed by us and an empty talk devoid of any guarantee for peace.

As historical facts show, if genuine peace is to be maintained and consolidated, it is necessary, first of all, to remove the source of menace to peace. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression are the constant source of menace to peace in our country today.

As the whole world knows, the U.S. imperialist aggressors hold both the prerogative of the supreme command and operational command of the puppet army on the strength of a series of military "agreements" and "treaties" they had concluded with the puppets of south Korea.

Under these conditions it is ridiculous for the empty-handed south Korean puppets to propose to us to conclude a "non-aggression pact," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to stay on in south Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

To all intents and purposes, the "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the south Korean puppets is designed to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea and keep alive the tension between the north and the south as ever; it is nothing but a sinister plot to apply the "two Koreas" policy repudiated at the United Nations to the north-south relations and to freeze the national split as a split "agreed upon" between the two sides.

Great National Congress Needed

The leader taught in the speech that for a peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification, it must not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion since the south Korean authorities approach the dialogue without sincerity, persisting in their splittist machinations, the editorial says.

It continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In this connection, we propose once again to convene a great national congress or a north-south political consultative conference participated in by the representatives of all political parties and public organisations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission."

The question of our country's reunification is a great national work related to the future destiny of the entire Korean people and, accordingly, it cannot be achieved merely by the efforts of a few specific persons.

What is more, the north-south dialogue has been at a standstill and an artificial difficulty is lying before the Coordination Commission owing to the delaying tactics and splittist schemes of the south Korean side. This actual condition makes it more urgent than ever before to convene a great national congress or a north-south political consultative conference separately from the Co-ordination Commission.

Anyone who wants the independent and peaceful reunification of the country must not turn down our reasonable and realistic proposal to convene a great national congress or a north-south political consultative conference.

All-Out Support To S. Koreans

In the speech the respected and beloved leader said that our Party and the Government of our Republic would always actively support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people with might and main, the editorial notes, and goes on:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our support to the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people is by no means an 'interference in other's internal affairs', but it is for solving by ourselves the internal affairs of our nation. As one and the same nation, we regard it as our natural duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people."

The editorial goes on:

The struggle of the south Korean people against outside forces and fascism and for democracy and national reunification is a link in the chain of the nation-wide struggle to prevent south Korea from being devoured by the tigers—the U.S. and Japanese aggressors—and to restore the national sovereignty throughout the country and build a reunified, prosperous, independent and sovereign country.

A half of our country is being trampled underfoot by the foreign forces of aggression; the fellow countrymen, deprived of all their vital rights, are groaning in the dark land where bayonet brandishing is rampant; and the nation which had lived throughout a long history, knowing no split, is undergoing the tragedy of artificial split forced on it. If this situation is not saved, our nation, dignified and independent, can in no way say that it has fulfilled its lofty task in our era.

For us, part of the same nation, to support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people to save the country and the nation and reunify the country means fulfilling the legitimate national duty to solve by ourselves the internal question of our nation directly related to the vital interests of the nation. No one has the right to take issue with it.

Our people will actively support and encourage as ever with the warm compatriotic feelings the just struggle of the south Korean people pertaining to the vital interests of the whole nation and always stand firm on the side of the fighting brothers and sisters in south Korea.

Anyone who loves the country and desires the reunification of the country must not hesitate to come out in the struggle to put into effect our policy of the independent national reunification reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the nation, the editorial says, and goes on:

If the south Korean authorities keep standing in the way of reunification and scheming to create "two Koreas," obdurately clinging to the policy of dependence upon outside forces in disregard of the unanimous desire of the nation and demand of the times, they will meet their destruction, with the disgrace of traitors never to be washed off on their names.

On March 8, Minju Chosen also runs an editorial entitled "Programme Document That Points to the Most Correct Path to Prevent National Split and Accelerate Independent Reunification of the Country" expressing full support to the principled stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic on the question of reunification clarified in the historic March 4 speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

"Red Lightning of Asia"

Pyongyang Booters Sweep All 4 Friendship Games in Japan

The visiting Pyongyang 4.25 (April 25) Soccer Team emerged unbeaten in a four-game goodwill series with the Japanese teams, and demonstrated the prowess of Juche-oriented soccer of the DPRK. The Korean eleven were seen raising their hands in jubilee when they scored the fourth winning goal in the Mar. 10 game in Tokyo with the All-Japan National Team.

The Pyongyang 4.25 (April 25) Soccer Team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea swept all the four goodwill matches with the picked Japanese teams during its Feb. 26-Mar. 16 tour of Japan, demonstrating the prowess of the *Juche*-oriented sports of the DPRK.

The Pyongyang booters scored 15 points over the Japanese' 1 and recorded 100 kickins, while the Japanese did 26.

On Mar. 3 in Osaka the Korean eleven beat the All-Japan Junior 4-1; on Mar. 5 in Kobe the All-Japan Youth Selection 6-0; on Mar. 10 in Tokyo the All-Japan National Team 4-0; and on Mar. 13 in Tokyo the Japan-League Selection 1-0.

The Osaka bout drew about 25,000 spectators; the Kobe game some 8,000; the first Tokyo match over 45,000; and the second some 30,000.

The Japanese mass media praised the Korean team with such adjectives as the headlines: "Red Lightning's Long Shot," "Pyongyang Overpowers Japanese," and "Overwhelming Superiority."

The 4.25 team derives its name from the ever-victorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was founded on April 25, 1932 by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, routed the Japanese imperialist occupation forces and liberated the fatherland.

The 25-member team, led by Kang Song Jin, vice-Chairman of the DPRK Physical Sports Guidance Committee, came to Japan at the invitation of the Japan Soccer Association and the Japan-Korea Sports Interchange Association.

The DPRK booters made a strong showing at the 8th World Cup Soccer Game of 1966, performing an upset defeat of the Italian team, once considered to be the strongest favorite for the championship.

Games were televised throughout Japan to be watched by the eager soccer fans.

The Koreans overwhelmed the Japanese throughout all the four games, keeping them on the defensive. The Koreans had a far better control of the ball and moved agilely and fast. The way the Koreans kicked the ball is totally Korean, far from any imitation of the foreign.

What struck the spectators was the superb team work of the Koreans, or known as the motto "One for all and all for one."

During their stay, the DPRK booters received a cordial and warm, tearful welcome from the 600,000 resident Korean compatriots, who were very proud of their Korean identity as overseas citizens of the DPRK under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

They were warmly received by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Chongryun sponsored a grand welcome rally at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center on Feb. 27 for the visiting booters.

On Mar. 1 the resident Koreans of Osaka welcomed the team at the Osaka Korean Cultural Center.

The visiting Pyongyang 4.25 team had a joint workout with the Korean Soccer Team in Japan on Mar. 15 at the ground of Choson (Korean) University in the suburbs of Tokyo.

At the Mar. 13 rally held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center, the team had another moving and compatriotic reunion with the proud and happy compatriots.

The latest visit of the Pyongyang 4.25 team proved highly successful in deepening friendship with the Japanese people through sports.

The impressive performance of the booters from Pyongyang gave a strong impact on the Japanese soccer circles. They felt the need to further sports exchange with the DPRK, a neighboring country.

The resident Koreans deeply realized once again the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the fatherland under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and felt that the DPRK is their only and genuine fatherland willing to extend a helping hand to the overseas compatriots.

Their hope is to see a team from a reunified fatherland.

Pak Jung Hi Bandits Round Up Members of Revolutionary Party for Reunification

Valiant Underground Activities Waged in Various Parts of S. Korea

The Pak Jung Hi bandits recently arrested over 30 members of the south Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification, while keeping south Korea under heavy iron fists by following up the "state of emergency" declaration with the proclamation of the so-called "presidential emergency measures."

The arrested all are members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the RPR and its Party organization.

The brutal mass arrest was revealed by the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a clandestine radio beamed from south Korea.

The radio reported that 17 other people are placed on the wanted list as a nation-wide man-hunt has been launched.

This beastly act of suppression constitutes another intolerable fascist offensive mounted against the revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea fighting for freedom, democratic procedures and the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided fatherland. It is an act of challenge against them, indeed.

Those members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification the Pak Jung Hi murderous gang arrested on groundless charges of being "spies" are being subjected to barbarous torture. They are far from being criminals or spies. They are rather revolutionaries and patriots.

As back as December 1962 they formed an underground revolutionary organization and started anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial, national-salvation struggles. As the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a unified Marxist-Leninist Party of south Korea, was organized, they all joined the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the RPR. As such they have been engaged in active underground revolutionary activities in wide areas such as Taegu, Ulrung-do Island, Seoul, Pusan and Chonju.

They adopted the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation, as their immovable guiding principle. Under its banner they made a powerful revolutionary force of workers, peasants and people in other walks of life. They have directed all their activities toward the attainment of the national-liberation people's democratic revolution by way of expelling the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, crushing their puppets and accomplishing the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

They worked hard to form a militant and flexible organization of the RPR, while extensively propagating the undying *Juche* idea among broader segments of workers, peasants and other social strata. Every effort was made to rally them firmly around the RPR.

They increased their influence among political circles, intellectuals, schools, factories and farming and fishing villages under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratization. Effective struggles were organized to restore democracy and civil rights and crush fascist dictatorship, with broader sections of the masses taking part.

They won the support of puppet army officers and established control over the local unit through these officers. They launched daring efforts to topple the puppet regime.

This bloody revolutionary struggle resulted in mass bodies mushrooming.

A majority of the members of the "Asaeng-Hoe" were workers. These members had large numbers of the working people embrace the *Juche* concept and endeavored tirelessly to liberate them from the yoke of capital, have an eight-hour day enforced and improve their working and living conditions.

The "Wichin-Gye" composed of peasants aimed at building a new countryside without landlords and exploitation. The organization mobilized the peasants into the struggle to liquidate feudalistic yoke, provide the landless with lands. The "Clubs for Agricultural Improvement" was organized with peasants in North Cholla Province. The farming population was rallied under the revolutionary impact.

The "Anti-Dictatorial Struggle Committee to Restore Democracy" whose members were school youths aroused professors and students to a struggle against the dictatorship and for democracy, as the committee strove to defend campus freedom and rights and opposed the fascist revitalization system and the policy of dependence upon Japan.

Scores of puppet army officers in active service or reserve formed the "June 5 Officers Fellowship Association" and succeeded in getting the support and sympathy of leading generals of the puppet army. They planned to "take back governmental power to the hands of democratic forces by military coup d'etat."

The RPR North Kyongsang Provincial Committee and people under its wings put up such slogans as defense of democracy from fascism, opposition to two Koreas and attainment of peaceful reunification. A great energy was channeled into the struggle to enlist broader-based patriotic forces into an anti-fascist united front: political circles, the economic community, academic circles, the press, the religious and other social strata.

Prof. Li Song Hui of Jonbuk University, vice-Chairman Choe Gyu Sik of the Buan district of the Democratic Republican Party, organizational chief Li Han Sik of the Jinan district of the New Democratic Party and Kim Yong Kwon, agricultural instructor of Kochang village and others joined the "National Council for Defense of Democracy," a united front body. They resolutely rejected the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist "revitalization system" and stubbornly struggled to restore democracy and civil rights and have the country reunified peacefully.

This patriotic undertaking of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriots is a just struggle designed to realize the unanimous desire of the masses of people to build a new fatherland in which there will be neither dictatorship nor national treachery and where they will become the masters of the land—a reunified fatherland free from any division.

In total disregard for this undeniable fact, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought absurd and unfounded spy charges against some 30 people including Jon Yong Gwan, Kim Yong Duk and Jon Yong Bong.

The mass arrest only shows how desperately the clique are trying to escape the approaching ruin. It constitutes an indelible crime against the Korean nation.

With no amount of fanatic struggles can the Pak Jung Hi clique dampen the fighting spirit of the members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the patriotic people of south Korea determined to crush fascism, restore democracy and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. No force can hold in check the vigorous moves for reunification revolution.

U.S. and Pak Jung Hi Clique Bring Korean Situation to Brink of War

The U.S. imperialist high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" violated twice the territorial airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea above the Military Demarcation Line between 13 hours and 14 hours 45 minutes on March 12 on a highly provocative espionage mission against the DPRK, while flying from the east to the west.

This brings to 13 the total number of the violation of the DPRK airspace committed by that spy plane since the beginning of this year.

The continuing espionage acts of the American plane are ample evidence to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces are resorting to every means and method to bring the situation in Korea to the brink of war.

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are rapidly stepping up such provocations, frenziedly clamoring about the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and "establishment of war posture."

Concerning the explosive situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, President Kim Il Sung, speaking in the March 4 Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, declared:

"All this ill-omened state of things in our country suggests that the splittists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relations back to the state before the announcement of the north-south joint statement and driving the situation to the brink of war."

As a matter of common knowledge, it is not the south Korean puppet clique but the U.S. army commander going under the mantle of the "UN commander" who holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the army in south Korea and it is the U.S. imperialists who have control over the guns, rifles and all other means of war. It is true that the south Korean clique are totally dependent upon American dollars and Japanese yen for their financial upkeep.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are also planning to stage a "joint night military exercise" this month which is supposed to be ending in early April.

This and all the other current military moves are two-fold in their purpose.

The ever more undisguised military provocations and war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a desperate attempt to find a way out of the serious crisis they are facing. The scoundrels are frantically raising the "anti-communist" din to deliberately aggravate the tension and shift the responsibility for it onto the DPRK. Through this they seek to justify their line of division and war, divert elsewhere the south Korean people's attention and thus emasculate and put down the people's just struggle against the "government" and fascism and for democracy and, in this way, tide over the crisis of the colonial fascist rule.

As was the case with the past major wars involving the U.S. imperialist troops, the latest war moves are accompanied by a sudden large-scale shakeup among their top brasshats in the Pacific area, including Japan and south Korea.

A Korean War veteran Maj. Gen. Herman Poggemeyer, jr. took the command of the U.S. 3rd Marine Corps division amphibious force stationed in Okinawa on December 31 last year, while the commander of the U.S. Army Okinawa was replaced on February 16 by Maj. Gen. A. David, veteran in both the Korean and Vietnam wars.

The commander of the U.S. Air Force Pacific and the commander of the U.S. Navy Pacific flew into Seoul on January 10, while the chief of the general staff of the U.S. Air Force visited south Korea on late January. Their visit was apparently to discuss the possible aggressive action against the northern half. An increase in military assistance, too, was promised.

On February 1 a top-secret joint "U.S.-south Korea" war maneuver was carried out in south Korea with the participation of some 500 troops of the American Marine Corps task force in Okinawa, 9 P-S anti-submarine patrol planes and a Phantom squadron from the Japanese island. All the military supplies are left there for possible use against the north.

A spokesman of the U.S. Defence Department blared that it had no plan for the present to bring a change to the military posture of its aggression troops in south Korea and was contemplating to throw a highly manoeuvrable reserve division at any time necessary onto the Korean front.

While stepping up their policy of military occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists exhaust every means in carrying into practice the aggressive strategy of the "Nixon doctrine" for arming the Pak Jung Hi military gang and making Koreans fight Koreans. To back the "modernisation" of the south Korean puppet army, they transfer ultramodern fighter-bombers, high-speed gunboats, destroyers, rocket weapons and other sophisticated lethal weapons and military equipment and even the lethal weapons they used in their war of aggression in Vietnam to their vassals in a wholesale manner, whipping up the puppet clique in arms expansion and war preparations. It is said that they intend to "sharply increase" the military "aid" to south Korea again in fiscal 1975 to hand over to the puppet traitors larger quantities of such lethal weapons.

At such instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang is frantically crying for "prevail-over-communism" and "destruction of unification and shouting itself hoarse about "buildup of greatest possible national power and combat force," reinforcement of "security posture" and "war footing," "preparations for prompt sallies," racing headlong along the road of reliance upon outside forces, not independence, the road of the permanent division of the nation, not reunification, the road of frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, and fratricidal war, not peace.

The line of split and war pursued by the south Korean bellicose military fascist clique has brought the dialogue between the north and south to the verge of rupture and rendered the situation strained in Korea.

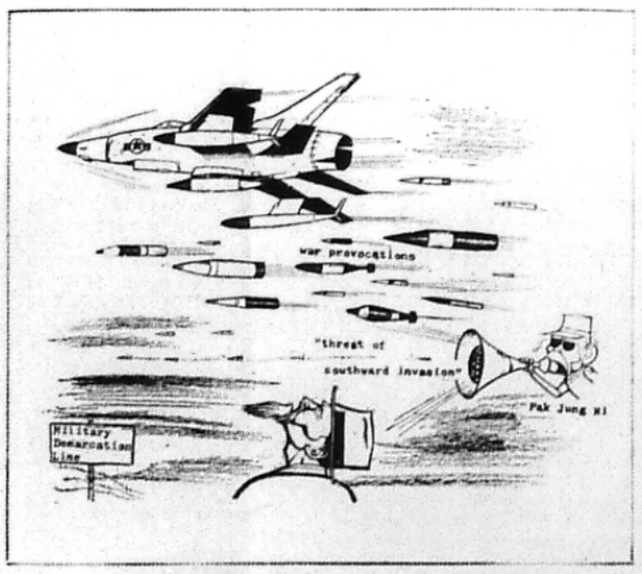
The U.S. imperialists are instigating Japanese militarism to strengthen conspiracy and collusion with the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

The Japanese militarists are taking a stance to send the aggressive "self-defence forces" to the Korean front from the skies and the sea, openly including Korea in their operational sphere, and are working round the clock to secure long-range fighter-bombers and warships which can operate in the ocean and even planning to provide themselves with attacking rocket weapons and manufacture aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines.

Making military preparations and taking a stance of joint operation against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are actually staging without letup a wide range of military "exercises" and "training" including "joint military training," taking the northern half as an imaginary target of attack.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys the Pak Jung Hi traitors are the very ones who harass peace and screw up the tension to the utmost pitch in Korea.

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to keep their hold on south Korea indefinitely and maintain their colonial rule there and the scheme of the Pak Jung Hi gang to prolong its remaining days by committing treacheries for the split of the nation and fratricidal war in reliance upon outside forces, are both fated to end in shameful bankruptcy and fiasco.



S. Korean Spy Ship Crew Indict U.S. and Seoul Puppets for War Plots

At Press Conference in Pyongyang

Crewmen of the spy ships belonging to the south Korean puppet "Central Intelligence Agency"—"Suwon-32" which sank and "Suwon-33" which was captured by the self-defence measures of the navy of the Korean People's Army while perpetrating espionage acts after illegally intruding into the western territorial waters of our side on February 15, sent by the south Korean "CIA" on the mission of espionage and plot against the northern half of the Republic—met home and foreign reporters at the Taedonggang Hall on March 8.

Hung with due respect on the front wall inside the hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

Present at the news conference were many reporters of Rodong Sinmun, the Korean Central News Agency, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and other press organs as well as foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Attending the news conference were Captain Pak Jong Ju, boatswain Paek Hong Son, deck-hand Chang Yong Hwan and chief fireman Kim Yong Gon on behalf of the crew of the spy ship "Suwon-33" and deck-hand Kim Gun Sik of "Suwon-32."

Before reporters asked questions, Captain Pak Jong Ju said: We committed espionage and plot-breeding acts after intruding into the waters of the northern half of the DPRK. But the organ concerned of the DPRK regards us as those who were used by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in their premeditated, anti-national criminal acts and treats us in a humanitarian way. I express deep thanks to the Government of the DPRK for this.

Shock Incident Wanted by "KCIA"

Then Captain Pak Jong Ju answered the question how they were given the spy mission from the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" and what was the detailed content of the mission.

Saying that they were given the spy mission finally by Li Jung Yong, section chief of the "CIA," prior to their departure, the captain said that this gangster told him to intrude into the waters of the north off the Paekryong-*do* Island, disguised as "fishing boats," and cause a certain incident.

The captain further said:

The espionage mission given to us was, firstly, to intrude into the waters of the north lying north of the Paekryong-*do* Island in the West Sea, sound the reaction of the north and report it by wireless to the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency"; secondly, to spy out the number of naval warships of the north moving around the Paekryong-*do* Island and their structure and armament and photograph the warships; thirdly, not to yield meekly when checked by warships of the north, but, disguise the ships as "fishing boats," claim their position to be high seas; fourthly, not to worry even if we are captured, because all of us would be sent back a few months after, but to persistently disguise ourselves as fishermen during the stay in the north and spy on the internal situation of the north such as the economic situation, state of construction, distribution of military establishments, conditions of roads and public sentiments.

Giving this mission, Li Jung Yong told us not to worry about our safety because our espionage acts would be supported by naval warships. He said if things go well, fresh fervour will be put into the slackening "anti-communist" spirit of the people.

Boatswain Paek Hong Son spoke of his task exclusively given by the wireless section chief. He said:

It was, above all, to strictly watch and police the movements of the crew of "Suwon-33" as boatswain and to spy on the movement of the north Korean naval craft and judge and identify their number and type, size, arms equipment, speed and other technical data and report them to the captain.

The additional assignment given to me was to pretend to be a fisherman, if captured, and win the trust of the north Korean authorities and, at the same time, concretely spy on the military, political and economic conditions of north Korea through seamen nicknamed "crab" and "cuttlefish" picked by the wireless section chief, strictly oversee the crew lest anyone should "inform against" us and closely watch the ideological tendency of everyone during the stay in north Korea.

Deck-hand Kim Gun Sik said:

The ship "Suwon-32" played a leading part in the recent espionage acts in view of the line-up of the crew and equipment.

From the outset, the ship "Suwon-32" was ordered by the "Central Intelligence Agency" to slip out at the cost of the ship "Suwon-33" if checked by naval vessels of the Korean People's Army and to save at least the chief captain and the wireless section chief in the worst case.

Espionage Mission Disguised as Fishing Boat

Answering the question how they intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the DPRK after they were given the espionage mission, boatswain Paek Hong Son said:

After making a long navigation from the Inchon Port, our ships crossed the "fishing limit line" unchecked on the orders and reached a point about 25 miles away from Changsangott Cape northwest of the Paekryong-*do* Island around 21:15 February 14 and began approaching the coastal waters of north Korea under cover of darkness.

Answering the question as to the espionage and plot-breeding activities they committed after intruding into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic, deck-hand Chang Yong Hwan said: It was on the morning of February 15 that we started full-scale espionage activities deep in the territorial waters of the northern half of the DPRK. We conducted our espionage on the naval vessels mainly with the technical apparatuses installed in "Suwon-32."

Boatswain Paek Hong Son said that he put down in the "fishing guidance handbook" in abbreviated words and code the number of naval vessels of north Korea, the direction of their movement and their speed. These materials were instantly reported to the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency" through the three wireless sets that were in operation day and night, he added.

Deck-hand Chang Yong Hwan said:

To obtain more correct information, we, continuously moving our positions, approached the shore nearer. We reached a point 9 miles northwest from the Changsangott Cape around 10:30.

There we tried again to spy on the movements of naval vessels of the People's Army. At this moment a patrol boat of the north suddenly appeared.

Captain Pak shouted to us to throw fishing nets. And this emergency situation was reported to the south Korean destroyer "No. 93" and escort craft "No. 1001."

There came from the "No. 93" a question about the size of naval craft of the north and their arms equipment.

We made a detailed report on this through the wireless section chief. In the meantime, the patrol boat of north Korea, coming close to our ship, asked us where we belonged.

We said only ours was a "fishing boat" and made no further reply.

Crewmen of the spy ships made a detailed answer to the question concerning the situation and the acts of the crewmen at the time when their ships were checked by the patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army.

Deck-hand Chang Yong Hwan said:

When the patrol boat of the navy of the People's Army learned that our ships were from south Korea, we said persistently: "Since we crossed the fishing limit line in chase of fish shoals, allow us to catch some more fish." As we employed delaying tactics, not complying to the demand of the patrol boat of the People's Army that we go out to the high seas, the patrol boat of the People's Army began examining "Suwon-33."

Kim Gun Sik, deck-hand of "Suwon-32," said:

When the attention of the patrol boat of the People's Army was directed to "Suwon-33", "Suwon-32" suddenly tried, taking this chance, to slip out at top speed. But it could not do so because the patrol boat of the People's Army quickly blocked its way.

He continued: Our ship abruptly turned the bow to the south to take to flight only to hit the naval vessel of the People's Army which blocked its way.

Captain Pak Jong Ju said: Before our ship was captured by the naval vessel of the Korean People's Army, I received an urgent order from the "Inchon branch of the Central Intelligence Agency."

He went on:

It was to burn the code-book and other things that may expose the secret, not throwing them into the sea, and remove the "crystal" from the ultra-short wave wireless set "S.S.B." and throw it into the water. On this order threw into the sea the espionage apparatuses that may be evidence of the espionage activities and ordered the crew to burn secret documents.

Boatswain Paek Hong Son said that on the instructions of the captain he threw the espionage apparatuses into the water and called together all the crewmen and repeatedly urged them not to tell who is the possessor of the boat but only to insist that it belongs to the "Pusan Company."

Saying that even if we were captured we would be sent back a few months later, I stressed that we must not betray "faith" and behave discreetly in the north.

Seoul Urged to Apologize

Answering the question how they think of the grave criminal acts they committed against the nation, deck-hand Kim Gun Sik said:

We committed grave criminal acts against the northern half of the DPRK first of all because the Pak Jung Hi bandits forced us to do the espionage activities.

In the name of the entire crewmen, he indicted and bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi bandits before the whole nation for their unpardonable crimes.

Deck-hand Chang Yong Hwan, boatswain Paek Hong Son and chief fireman Kim Yong Gon, too, expressed indignation at the Pak Jung Hi bandits who forced them to commit treacherous acts. They said with tears in their eyes that their crime was a hostile act against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a treacherous act against the nation. They went on: We feel it disgraceful to have taken the road of crimes betraying the fellow countrymen, though temporarily pressed by force and blinded with greed for money. We sincerely apologize for our crimes to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and entreat it to take a lenient step.

At the news conference, the crewmen exposed, citing concrete facts that the recent spy ship incident was an espionage and plot-breeding act deliberately perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to get through their catastrophic crisis. They stressed in unison: The day is not far off when the Pak Jung Hi bandits isolated from the south Korean people will meet their doom.

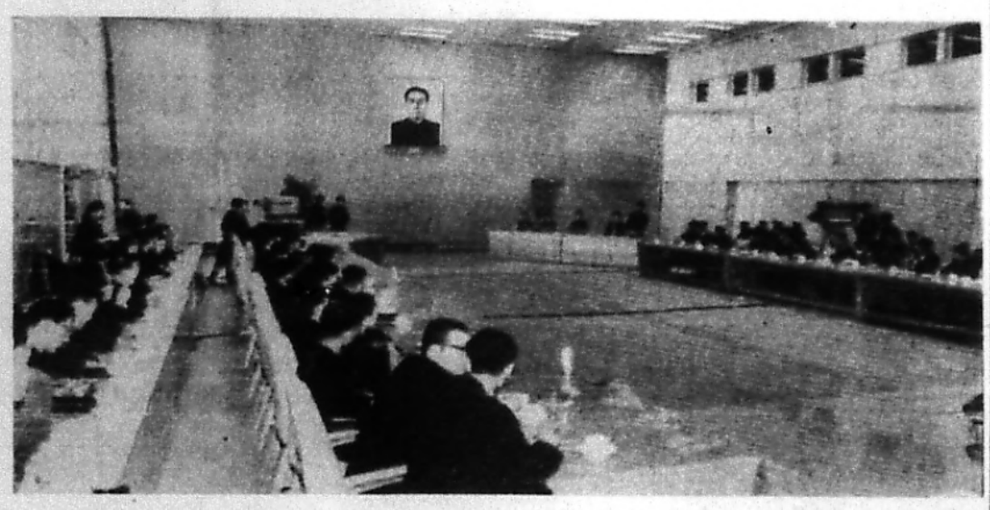
Captain Pak Jong Ju and all crewmen called upon the south Korean people and their families to stand at the van in the struggle against the American beasts who have illegally occupied south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, their stooges, and for achieving the north-south reunification.

They earnestly asked the home and foreign reporters present there to expose before the world the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits who forced them to take the road of treachery to the nation and to force the puppet bandits to apologize for their crimes to the DPRK Government.

After the news conference, the home and foreign reporters covered and photographed materials on the espionage acts of "Suwon-33" on display in the conference hall.

The truth of the espionage and plot-breeding act carried out by the spy ships "Suwon-33" and "Suwon-32" in the territorial waters of the northern half of the DPRK was fully exposed once again through the news conference. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)



The crew of spy ships "Suwon-32" and "Suwon-33" belonging to the south Korean puppet "Central Intelligence Agency" on March 8 met the press in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

American Savants Protest Against Pak Jung Hi's Jan. 8 Decree

—New York Times—

The Feb. 24 issue of The New York Times carries an open letter made public by "American Scholars for a Democratic Korea" which denounces the "emergency measures" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi clique and demands their revocation and the establishment of democratic political system in south Korea. Below is a reprint from the daily:

TO PRESIDENT PARK CHUNG HEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA:

As Americans we are dismayed by your utterly arbitrary acts culminating in your decree in January 8, 1974, which makes mockery of the name of your country, Daehan Minkuk (Great Democratic Country of Korea).

We who hailed the birth of your country as a republic and helped to preserve it with money and blood, believing that we were thus contributing to the enjoyment of freedom by your people, cannot remain silent in the face of your flagrant denial to your people of their legitimate rights. In this we believe we express the sentiment of the American people.

We urge you to immediately rescind the repressive decree of January 8, 1974, and to enable your people to develop a democratic system of government.

American Scholars for a Democratic Korea

John H. Jacobson, Chairman; Wm. B. Dunn, Secretary;
Howard A. Vernon, Coordinator

Signers (Partial List):

ANTIOCH COLLEGE
John McChesney

BOSTON COLLEGE
William Ryan; G. Ramsay Liem.

CENTRAL METHODIST COLLEGE
Sonia Shinn.

CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF
Alan B. Anderson; Josh Philip Kuoferberg; W. Alvin Pitcher; David W. Tracy.

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
Eugenia Bain; Milton Babon; Leonard Jeffries, Jr.; M. A. K. Matthias; Susanne Mattei; Gloria Moy; Louis Ortese; Oliver Patterson; M. Pena; Andres Perez; Harold Sunon; D. F. Torisoe; Rene Vasques; S. Wang.

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EMORY UNIVERSITY
Nathaniel Gozinsky.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
Joan Huber Liem; Elliot Mishler; Christine Bover; Nancy Weaver.

KANSAS STATE UNIV.
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